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ANNUAL REPORT

1976

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The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library

The celebration of the American Bicentennial in 1976, may appear, at first glance, to have little immediate connection with the field of psychiatry. To many, psychiatry is strictly viewed as a product of the twentieth century. We know, however, that emotional problems are as old as the written history of man. Certainly, physicians have tried to deal with these problems since the days of the early Greeks, but the beginnings of the modern psychiatric profession lie in the eighteenth century when physicians began to devote an increasing amount of time to this particular area of medicine. Another half century would pass before the first psychiatric organizations would be founded. The precursor of the American Psychiatric Association stems from 1844, and when this group sought an appropriate figure to put on their official seal, they chose Benjamin Rush (1745-1813) of Philadelphia.

In 1752, the City of Philadelphia opened The Pennsylvania Hospital, the only hospital in the British Colonies to serve both the physically and mentally ill. Shortly before the revolution, further psychiatric facilities were planned at the New York Hospital and at the Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, Virginia. But it is Benjamin Rush, the "Father of American Psychiatry," who carries the Bicentennial honors for psychiatry, for he was one of that small band of men in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia during the summer of 1776, who signed the Declaration of Independence and launched a new country.

Book dealers, in their own way, celebrated the Bicentennial year by producing from their stocks many items that are rarely seen on the market. We were fortunate, through the help of various Friends, to be able to sample this momentary largess, and it resulted in the sizable growth of our Benjamin Rush collection.

When Rush became the first professor of chemistry in the country in 1769, he prepared a syllabus for his lectures and thereby established a custom he would follow in the future. Years later, in 1791, Rush became the Professor of The Institutes of Medicine, a subject which today we would call physiology. Following his usual custom, he prepared a syllabus for this course which he published in 1792. It was followed by four more editions, each with some revisions, the last, published in 1811, containing the most. The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library has the final two editions, and this year the Friends were able to purchase the third, A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, (Philadelphia, 1798). It could be asked why we would be interested in purchasing a syllabus on medicine for a psychiatric library. These lectures on physiology are essential for our needs because they are actually devoted largely to what we today consider to be psychophysiology and psychology. It is in these as yet unpublished lectures that Rush develops his faculty theory of psychology, discusses the pleasures of the senses and the mind, and talks of sleep, dreams and somnambulism.

One of Rush's many far ranging efforts at reform included the area of crime and punishment. Through the generous support of the Siegfried and Josephine Bieber Foundation, we were able to obtain his earliest publication on the subject, An Enquiry Into the Effects of Public Punishment Upon Criminals and Upon Society, Philadelphia, 1787. The pamphlet we obtained is an autographed presentation copy to his friend, John Beale Bordley, an eminent jurist in Maryland and an early American writer on agricultural matters.

Rush delivered the talk to the "Society for Promoting Political Inquiries" at a meeting held at the home of his friend, Benjamin Franklin, in response to a change in Pennsylvania's laws in which the public nature of the punishment of the criminal had been increased. It was Rush's belief that the ensuing

humiliation would only harden the criminal and lead him to feel he had nothing further to lose by misbehavior. As was typical of Rush, he was also concerned about the reverse effect on the people who witnessed the punishment; he mentions that it would publicize crimes that otherwise would not have been known to the viewers and might increase the possibility of some citizen carrying out a similar action. This was Rush's initial sally into the field of criminology. A few years later, Rush raised his cudgel against capital punishment, and, for many years, continued his efforts towards reform of the penitentiary system then in vogue in Pennsylvania.

We also received an extensive gift from Dr. Emil A. Falk, who has been, for numerous years, a distinguished internist in New York City and a staff member of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Dr. Falk had long been interested in the career of Benjamin Rush and had collected various editions of his writings as well as books about him and his contemporaries; consequently, we were most pleased when he gave to us 145 volumes dealing with Rush. The books cover a wide range and include studies of medicine in Philadelphia, and biographical works on such acquaintances and friends of Rush as Thomas Paine, John Adams, and George Washington. Perhaps even more important to our library is the fact that Dr. Falk collected various editions of Rush's works, many which were rewritten thereby showing the evolution of his thinking. As our holdings in this area had not been strong except for the Diseases of the Mind, we were most delighted to receive them.

To select an illustration--Rush started publishing at a relatively early age, and, by the time he was into his early forties, he had gathered some of his medical writings together for a first edition, (1789), entitled, Medical Inquiries and Observations. This became the first volume of his collected works which eventually grew to four volumes and five editions.

Rush's busy pen also issued shorter items which were often printed in the local newspaper or in the magazines of the time. Of the latter, The American Museum, founded in 1787 by Mathew Carey, contains important examples of Rush's contributions. Dr. Falk gave us volumes four and five, which include such Rush items as "Observations on the Federal Proceedings on the Fourth of July, 1788," which is one of his attacks on alcoholism, "Plan of a Federal University" and "Account of a Wonderful Talent for Arithmetical Calculation in an African Slave Living in Virginia." This is another example of how our historical collections build on strength, which is a common library practice to which we subscribe.

In 1803, the energetic Quaker member of the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital, Thomas Eddy, wrote Benjamin Rush asking him to prepare a history of the penal laws of Pennsylvania. Rush declined stating "I shall mention it to Charles Brown. He possesses talents more than equal to it. The subjects would glow under the eloquent strokes of his masterly pen." Rush refers here to Charles Brockton Brown, America's first novelist of importance. Although we make no major effort to collect literary works, we have, over the years, obtained significant novels that illustrate the history of psychiatry, such as the psychiatric novels of Oliver Wendell Holmes. When we had the opportunity this year to obtain the first psychiatric novel published by an American author, we could not resist it. It was written by Charles Brockton Brown in 1798, and is entitled, Wieland; or the Transformation. At the time, the Gothic novel was gaining in popularity, and Brown's writings contained much of the same quality, although he also emphasized the American scene (landscapes, Indians, etc.), which later became famous in the novels of James Fenimore Cooper.

Brown's novel begins with the religious preoccupation of the elder Wieland who has constructed a gazebo-like house in the woods in order to further his religious

concerns. There he dies a mysterious death, apparently the result of spontaneous combustion, a topic which was then of considerable scientific interest. A brooding religious melancholy seems to descend from both sides of the family to the son, Theodore Wieland. The plot thickens with the appearance of a skilled ventriloquist named Carwen who uses his ability both for entertainment and for less constructive purposes. Carwen's talent is not revealed in the first portion of the book. When Wieland is exposed to the mysterious voice, he incorporates it into his religious engrossment being convinced that he is hearing the spoken word of God. He feels obligated in his gratitude to the Supreme Being to make sacrificial offerings of his loved ones, and kills his wife and children; in an apparent complete state of insanity, he is put in a lunatic asylum. His sister, Clara, has a prophetic dream in which she sees her brother trying to push her into an abyss. She is the unfortunate person who finds the body of her sister-in-law causing her to enter into a temporary state of insanity; she contemplates suicide, but eventually recovers. Clara learns of Carwen's ventriloquism, and informs her brother that he has been misled. He recovers in large measure from his insanity, but, left with an overwhelming feeling of remorse with regard to what he has done, commits suicide. This brief description gives some impression of the extensive use of psychological and psychiatric themes by Brown in his writings.

As readers of our previous reports know, we make a special attempt to collect doctoral dissertations on psychiatric topics. 1976 was a particularly good year for this endeavor as Friends enabled us to obtain 57 dissertations. Fourteen were published in the 19th century and were by young French doctors who studied a variety of topics in psychopathology. We also obtained another group of theses, 32 in number, published between 1882 and 1919, which deal with psychoses that followed traumatic experiences. Most of the dissertations are concerned with physical shock, particularly blows to the head, but they are also more broadly conceived

(this was an era when there was great concern about railway accidents and the psychophysiological effects of riding on bumpy railroads). All of this group of publications are German in origin. We were also successful in obtaining two extremely scarce publications illustrating the thought of leading German physicians at the dawn of the 18th century.

De Passionibus Animi Corpus Humanum Varie Alterantibus ("On the Manifold Influence of Emotions on the Human Body") is a 1695 doctoral dissertation by Johannes Jacobus Reich, a student of Georg Ernst Stahl (1660-1734) at Halle. Stahl had been appointed a professor there the previous year. He often wrote brief introductions to the dissertations of his students which supplies us with added evidence of the development of his thought.

Stahl presents a theory of the unity of physiological and psychological functions in the human body. The development of his concept, called animism, was in opposition to Descartes' mind-body dualism and instead followed the leads of Jean Baptiste Van Helmont's concept of the sensitive soul. Stahl's mature presentation was offered in his Theoria Medica Vera (1708) and, although this book is difficult to read, the application of the animistic principle in medical practice is clearly formulated.

His teaching of animism was accepted and reformulated late in the 18th century in the concept of vitalism by Drs. Bordeu and Barthez of the medical faculty of Montpellier, leading to fundamental changes in medicine, and into psychiatry through Philippe Pinel. The essential publications in this field of the mind-body relationship from Stahl to the present psychobiological concepts are available in the library and permit us to follow the varying influence of vitalistic thinking.

The second publication, De Autochiria ("On Suicide") of 1681, is the doctoral dissertation of Friedrich Hoffmann (1660-1742) who, together with Stahl, studied

at Jena. He later became an outstanding clinician and greatly admired teacher at Halle. His clinical observations are valuable and were well presented in many publications, a considerable number of which are in our library. Some of his writings are primarily directed to the public, e.g., his recommendation of several spas. He received an excellent education in chemistry, which he applied to a limited extent, and only to treatment. He remained a strict follower of Descartes, and, in contrast to Stahl, put little stress on psychotherapy or the influence of emotions on physical illnesses. His interest in psychopathological disorders dates from his dissertation, which we obtained with the help of the Bieber Foundation. Like his American contemporary, Cotton Mather, his writings range from a mechanistic emphasis on the flow of ether through the nervous system to a defense of the possibility of demonical influence in psychiatric illnesses. On the other hand, his insistence on careful analysis resulted in the singling out of numerous exogenic factors in a well described manic excitement. He was recognized later in the century for his stressing the solids of the body and especially the nervous system, a pathway that William Cullen, Rush's teacher in Edinburgh, would follow in first promulgating his concept of the neurosis, i.e., diseases of sensation and motion.

A final dissertation most worthy of mention is that by Johann Gottfried Langermann (1768-1832), which was published in 1797, with the title, De Methodo Cognoscendi Curandique Animi Morbos Stabilienda ("On the Method Recognizing and Curing Lasting Mental Diseases"). This is apparently the only publication by the man who is generally recognized as a leader in the development of psychiatric hospitals in Prussia during the time of the reform efforts of Pinel, Chiarugi, the Tukes, and Rush. Germany, for varying reasons, had been slower in arriving at a need for change, and when it came early in the 19th century, Langermann was a leader. He was appointed to a post in public health in Prussia, and in 1805, he took charge of the St. George Mental Hospital in Bayreuth and directed it for the next five years. He followed

the Italian, English, and French system of reduced restraint and increased kindness to his patients. On the other hand, he believed that the insane were like children and should be taught strict rules of behavior even though the experience might be painful. His writings suggest the influence of Pestalozzi's ideas about child education. The purchase of this extremely rare dissertation was made possible by the Margaret S. Millhauser Fund, which is dedicated to the acquisition of works and manuscripts illustrating all aspects of mania and depression. The dissertation includes an historical review as well as considerable material on manic excitements, melancholia, and delusions.

One of the occupational hazards of psychiatry is the danger of suicide. We obtained two items through Millhauser funds which illustrate very well the range of writings in this area. The first is a small book by John Herries entitled An Address to the Public on the Frequent and Enormous Crime of Suicide, London 1774. Although this is a non-medical account, it is useful to the scholar in understanding the broader social views of suicide. Under this rubric, Herries also includes duelling and drunkenness.

The second item is an actual suicide note written by a young Frenchman around 1810. He complains of the indifference of his parents, his disgust in being in a state of sham, and the perfidy of a lover as being the immediate causes of his unhappiness. He succeeded in killing himself in Greenwich Park, London, apparently by a gunshot wound to his head. Attached to his note is a skillful water color sketch by a little known artist named Withers.

We also had the opportunity to buy an extensive group of nearly 100 items largely of French and German origin published around the turn of the century. Fifty of these were publications purchased by the Millhauser Fund, while the rest were supplied by the Bieber Foundation and the Friends.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

It is an interesting historical coincidence that during the Centennial celebration of the founding of our country, which was held in Philadelphia in 1876, a neighboring physician, Dr. Isaac Kerlin, called for a meeting of physicians interested in the care of the mentally deficient. This led to the foundation of The Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons. Kerlin served as president of this organization in 1892. During the past year, the Friends were able to obtain two publications by Dr. Kerlin, who entered this field in 1858 and became chief of the third such institution in the United States in 1864, an organization which continues its venerable tradition today as the Elwyn Training School. The first pamphlet entitled, "Provisions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children," had been read before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in St. Louis in October 1884; while the second, "Moral Imbecility," was a paper he had given for his association in Philadelphia in 1889.

Our holdings are still quite limited in the field of mental deficiency. The American Association for Mental Deficiency, as it came to be known, issued its Proceedings under that name, then as The Journal of Psycho-Asthenics from 1896 to 1918, and finally as The American Journal of Mental Deficiency. As we own hardly any of this series, we would appreciate it if our readers were able to obtain some of these Proceedings for us or provide some leads where they could be found. We are equally interested in obtaining the Annual Reports of the various early training schools in the country.

Moving on to the twentieth century, our books illustrating psychoanalytic thinking expanded when the Friends provided us with an early writing by Erich Fromm, Die Entwicklung Des Christusdogmas, published in 1930, and made more interesting by the fact that Dr. Fromm had autographed our copy. It was

finally translated into English in 1963, when he stated that it represented an early example of his views during a time when he was more strictly a Freudian. The paper had been stimulated by a previous study by Fromm's teacher at the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute, Theodor Reik. Although Fromm says it was written when he was "a strict Freudian," it obviously shows the direction of his future concepts. As a study of the social function of religion, Fromm was interested in "the analysis of the socioeconomic situation of the social groups which accepted and transmitted Christian teaching." He believed this attempt transcended individual psychology, and entered into a new field of psychoanalytic-social psychology.

The Reference Library

In order to properly research psychiatric thought, we not only need the original writings under survey, but access to the secondary literature about the authors, their books, and their historical and cultural background. For this reason, an accompanying reference collection has been growing almost since the date of the onset of the library, but has only been organized with its own space during the last fifteen years. Its content is threefold. First, we subscribe to 55 different journals and newsletters, which have some pertinence to the history of the behavioral sciences. A wide spectrum is particularly necessary as psychiatry is a complex field, and our medical center is located far from the main university campus with its broad humanistic holdings. Second, as interest in the history of psychiatry and the behavioral sciences has grown, there have been produced an increasing number of monographic publications dealing with relevant topics; this represents the majority of our collections. The last area consists of reprints of various classics in the field. As our funds for the reference collection are still far too limited, we have not been able to keep up with the reprints, and only have obtained the most important of the monographs.

During the past year, funds have been made available by the Department of Psychiatry, the Friends, The Cartmell Fund, The Bieber Foundation, and by individual gifts of Friends, which allowed the reference library to obtain 182 additional volumes.

As one can tell from the above account, it has been a very good year for book acquisitions. The historical collection proper, thanks to all the aforementioned groups, managed to add a total of 642 works to its holdings. The project of cataloging and incorporating books from the Westchester Division Library, which was supported by a grant from the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, came to an end on July 1. This fund allowed us to combine the older books from the Bloomingdale Asylum Library, which was established in 1823. The Historical Library still has a significant backlog of books which need full cataloging.

Archives of Psychiatry

As described last year, the rapidly growing collection of manuscripts relating to the history of psychiatry and mental health were formally designated the Archives of Psychiatry of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Its primary purpose is to collect manuscript information illustrating the development of American psychiatry. We are happy to report that the Archives had a busy and successful year.

In February, at their Bicentennial meeting in Philadelphia, The American Psychopathological Association voted to deposit their papers with us. This association was founded in May 1910, at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C., and has continued to meet almost yearly. It has a long tradition, therefore, as the main research group in the field of psychiatry, and, as it never had a central headquarters, its papers are scattered. The papers we obtained, so far, are largely from the last ten years, but we are actively searching out

further additions and would appreciate receiving any our readers may have, or any leads as to where they can be found. The very early meetings can be reconstructed from the Journal of Abnormal Psychology, for a while the official journal of the organization.

A short time later, the papers from the National Association for Mental Hygiene arrived. A considerable portion of them are classified collections of pamphlets on topics that had been of interest, in the early days, to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. These pamphlets are organized under such topics as: mental diseases; juvenile delinquency; immigration; military psychiatry; industrial psychology; applied psychology; mental health surveys; and social service. As such, they are not only a rich source of literature before 1930, but illustrate the working interest of the association. The remainder of the gift includes various manuscripts, which expand our already large collection in this area, and include reports of Board meetings, committees and various local and state societies in the country. At this point, we undoubtedly have the largest concentration of papers exemplifying the mental health movement. They are important not only for studying the life of the movement itself and the various leaders that participated in it, but also such vital and broad topics as prevention, relationship of psychiatry to society, and the development of the field of child psychiatry.

A number of archival papers given previously were further extended this year. The New York Psychiatric Society (founded in 1903) gave us the remaining official minutes of its meetings through 1969. We are looking for early papers of the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry (founded in 1922 and now the New York County District Branch of the American Psychiatric Association), and last year were able to fill in some gaps in the 1920's through the generosity of Dr. Helen Langner and Miss Emily L. Martin.

Various new collections were given or promised during the year. Mrs. John A. P. Millet gave us the extant papers of Dr. Millet, which included his unpublished papers and discussions, information on his own career as well as Dr. Austin Riggs; the Silver Hill Foundation; The World Federation for Mental Health; and the history of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis.

The Ittleson Foundation, Inc., founded in 1932 by the late Henry Ittleson, gave us papers that included data on the Child Study Association of America, the Child Welfare League of America, the Bank Street College of Education, and the Child Development Center. This organization has concentrated its efforts on health, welfare, intercultural relations, and public education for mental health. In 1956, the Foundation became the first such organization to endow a professorship in child psychiatry, The Blanche F. Ittleson Chair in Child Psychiatry at Washington University. They also founded the Henry Ittleson Center for Child Research in 1953, a group whose purpose is the treatment and study of severely disturbed children and their families. The Foundation's support for these projects in mental health, and the allied areas of child development and child welfare, makes their files particularly interesting to scholars studying these subjects.

The Archives was formally designated as the repository for the much newer Archives of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law at its annual meeting in San Francisco in October 1976. Jacques M. Quen, Associate Director of the Section on the History of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences, was designated as Academy Archivist. Founded in 1969, at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, the Academy (known as AAPL) has grown to a membership of 463. In view of the increasing involvement of legislation and litigation in psychiatric care in America, these Archives should take on progressively greater importance for historians and behavioral scientists.

We have also been made the custodian of the papers and the oral history collection of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis' Committee on History (Leo Berman, M.D., Chairman). Founded in 1956, to broaden available forums for psychoanalytic research and theory, the Academy recently celebrated its 20th anniversary, and is actively supporting the study and accumulation of data relevant to the history of psychoanalysis in America.

Membership Information

An enclosed card lists the various categories of membership in the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library, beginning with an annual fee of \$15. There are opportunities for longer term contributions, which would be acknowledged on bookplates and inserted in volumes purchased through such gifts. An endowment fund can be established by a gift or bequest in a will of \$5,000, or more, to the Cornell University Medical College. Such funds provide a secure source of income, and serve as a permanent memorial to the generosity of the donor.

In addition to the above listed individuals and institutions, we would like to express our most sincere appreciation to the following who made gifts of manuscripts and books to the Library:

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